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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Mr. Higgins and Furnaceville Iron,

The vote in the Canal Board on July 30, 1903, which allowed the once rejected and thoroughly exposed claim of Mr. E. H. HARRIMAN'S Furnaceville Iron Company for \$18,618 extra pay for alleged rock excavation on a section of the canal where there was no rock, stood as follows:

For the claim, Messrs. Higgins, Milles, Bond, and Born-4

Against the claim, Mr. CUNNERN-L.

The Mr. Cunneen who resisted the payment of the Furnaceville Iron Company's bill for dirt excavation at rock rates, who produced twelve witnesses to swear to its fraudulent character, and who finally voted alone against it, is, as everybody knows, the Attorney-General of the State.

The Mr. Higgins whose name figures first among the four members whose votes passed this claim is, as perhaps everybody does not yet fully apprehend, the Hon, FRANK WARLAND HIQ-GINS of Olean, then merely Mr. ODELL'S Lieutenant-Governon but now also Mr. Opell's candidate for Governor.

The Governor-Chairman's defence of Mr. Higgins's share in this proceeding is that although he and the other three members who voted with him for the betterment of the finances of Mr. HARRIMAN'S Furnaceville Iron Company did so "not entirely in the belief" that Attorney-General CUNNEEN'S contentions as to the fraudulent character of the item "were entirely erroneous," their purpose was to compensate the Furnaceville Iron Company in this indirect manner for certain other unspecified losses on their contract.

"This," says Mr. ODELL tersely, often done in business matters."

How often, with Mr. Higgins's participation, in the business matters of the people of New York State, under the laws governing the audit of claims and expenditure of public funds?

George Frisbie Hoan

Mr. HOAR had been in public life-for thirty-five years; and every year his fitness for it and his usefulness in it increased. His somewhat acute partisanship had been mellowed. His disinterestedness, sincerity and purity of character were appreciated by the whole country. His intellect seemed to grow keener and more subtle. His wit was at its brightest. His stores of knowledge were unfailing. His English was clearer and nobler. In him the best traditions of the Senate were continued and embodied, and he was the last of its members to preserve the flavor of the old-fashioned scholarship.

virtually gave up the law for p ties and remained a poor man to the end of his days. He loved books and ac-cumulated a great library of them. He had met many of the most famous and interesting people in the United States and abroad. He was a highly cultivated Yankee, steeped in the annals, general and local and genealogical, of New England, proud of his family, a distinguished one; deeply attached to the history of his profession and its old learning.

He was always happiest at Worcester. which he had seen grow from a small town. Himself Concord-born, he had that native tang, something of that "provincial" character, that individuality which grows rarer as the cities crowd the country out.

It is no reproach to Massachusetta to say that she has no citizen who can come near to filling that vacant chair in the Senate chamber.

Laurier and Chamberlain.

The expected announcement of the dissolution of the Canadian Parliament and the call for a national election came yesterday. The voting in Canada will occur on Thursday, Nov. 3, five days before our own Presidential election.

While other issues will play their part in the coming election, the most imortant issue of the campaign will unloubtedly be that of Canada's fiscal policy. This presents two prominent features, with a third which, although incidental, will have its place in the consideration. These are: the question of increased protection to Canadian manufacturing industries; Canada's attitude toward CHAMBEBLAIN'S plan; and, for the third and somewhat less direct feature, her relations with the United

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is an influential organization representing hundreds of millions of dollars of invested capital. At its meeting in Montreal a few days ago its tariff committee reported, "with satisfaction, the continued growth of a national protection sentiment." While all the members of the association are not extreme protectionists, this report is a campaign straw of no little significance.

An indication of the confused political sentiment of the Dominion lies in a resolution passed at the same meeting, "reaffirming the association's support of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S preferential trade proposals." Against this there must set Sir WILFRID LAURIER'S speech before the same body on the following day. The Liverpool Daily Post summarized the Premier's remarks as fol-

"Sir WILFRID LAURIER is ready to bargain, bu will do so on the principle that Canada is a nation. LAURIER is ready to conclude with the mother country a treaty of commerce, just as he is ready seauch with Australia, the United State or Germany, or any other country ... Ther

is none of the imperial note about the Canadian attitude. Canada a nation is the principle Lau-RIER holds to at all times and under all conditions as resolutely as CHAMBERLAIN holds to the imperial idea. Yet he is not a separatist. He will not sacriace one shred of Canadian prosperity, one scintilla of Canada's freedom to pursue her own policy not even for the sake of the unity of the Empire This is what his willingness to negotiate a commercial treaty means, but it is not what CHAMBER

Commenting on Sir WILFRID's speech the Toronto Globe, the leading organ of the Liberals, indorses the Premier by saying that the relation in which Canada and England can best "co-exist in a state of harmony" is one in which each is entirely free to act at all times according to the exigencies of commercial situations as they may arise. It declares that "anything in the form of a treaty might easily become a source of danger." The Montreal Star, a leading paper of the opposition, says:

" Although the Liberal party here dare not openly oppose the Chamberlain campaign, because they fully understand that our people are practically unanimous in favor of a preference on Canadian goods at British ports, they steadily do all they can to fill the path of the movement with obstacles and to throw cold water on local enthusiasm for this imperial programme."

It will be noticed that while the Star says that "our people are practically unanimous in favor of a preference on Canadian goods at British ports," it does not say that there is an equal unanimity regarding a preference on British goods at Canadian ports. Probably that is the point on which this question will

Sir WILFRID does not commit his party to a direct opposition to imperial preference, but he makes it sufficiently plain that the Liberals, as a party, are not disposed to a hearty support of the Chamberlain proposals. While the Conservatives are not likely to commit themselves to an explicit declaration in favor of an imperial sollverein, and are likely to support such a measure only with reservations, their position is more favorable to and for such an arrangement The increase in the tariff which they urge would leave a leeway for a preference to England, while still guarding the Canadian manufacturer.

Although this states the case as it undoubtedly stands, it must be admitted that Canadian opinion on imperial preference, as a political issue, is as difficult of demarcation as is American opinion-on the question of reciprocity.

The Missing Link.

In January of 1903 Governor ODELL told the Legislature in his annual message that the 1,000-ton barge canal would cost over \$255,000,000. To be precise, Governor ODELL declared to the Legislature:

practical route for canal traffic fore 1,000 ton barge would be along the most expensive line, which can only be built at a cost, under the State Engineer's estimate and assuming that the bonds were for fifty years and the interest at 3 per cent. of \$198,980,967.50, principal and interest.

"This plan only contemplates the despening of the Champlain Canal to seven feet, but the advocates of canal improvement now desire that i should be deepened to a 13-foot level, which would increase the cost to \$215,000,000.

"It is well known that no great undertaking of this character ever was completed within the engineer's estimate, but owing to mercase in the cost of labor and material there should be a factor for safety of at least 20 per cent. more, which would make a probable ultimate cost for construction of over \$255,000,000, in principal and interest, from which should be deducted the interest of the sink-

The Odell-Davis act put it up to the people in the November following to say whether \$101,000,000 should be spent on the uncertain enterprise. Fortythree Republican counties in the State, which in November, 1902, gave Governor ODELL pluralities of 108,279 for reelection, gave in November, 1903, majorities of 205,894 against his canal measure.

EDWARD A. BOND of Watertown was State Engineer and Surveyor at the time and HENRY A. VAN ALSTYNE of Chatham, Columbia county, was busy pleading with the canal board that it give to the Furnaceville Iron Company \$18,618 which did not belong to it.

The Attorney-General of the State, the chief law officer of the Commonwealth, speaking officially of this claim, savs:

"The claim had been audited by the preceding State Canal Board, which disallowed this item The claimant applied for a rehearing, which had been granted. On the rehearing it appeared that before the contract was made the State engineers made an investigation and falled to discover rock that, therefore, no provision was made for ex cavating rock, either in the catimate, specifications or contract for the work; that for over six months the excavation was classified by the engineer in charge as earth; that two of the engineers em ployed by the State (one HENRY A. VAN ALSTYNE, the present State Engineer and candidate for election) left the State service and became employees of the contractors on the work; that afterward the contractors secured a modification of their con tract by which the State agreed to pay a dollar a yard for excavating regk; that there was then a reclassification made by the engineer and a part of that which had previously been classified as earth was classified as rook, and the increased compensa tion resulting from this classification amounted to said sum of \$18,616.

" I was very familiar with the section of the canal where the work was done. I knew there was no rock there. I caused the attendance before the Canal Board of twelve witnesses who had been employed by the contractors on the work, and each of whom testified that there was no rock excavated. Notwithstanding these facts, my Republican sase clates on the Canal Board all voted to allow the

ttem, and I alone voted against it." When the Legislature adjourned in April last, Governor Opell succeeded, after a long and determined effort, in having a man of his own selection put on guard at every point in the State Administration where any of the patronage or graft connected with the \$101,000,000 barge canal work was to be handed out. He got rid of EDWARD A. BOND of Watertown, whom the people had elected State Engineer and Surveyor in November. 1902, by appointing Mr. BOND as chairman of the advisory commission of

expert engineers. This is an ornamental and powerless commission. The Governor, the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Commissioner of Public Works are the real things in the canal patronage or graft-

ing line. Governor-ODELL-already had his Commissioner of Public Works, CHARLES

of too timed make-up for rough work, and so in Mr. BOND's place the Governor-Chairman appointed, VAN ALSTYNE, formerly of the Furnaceville Iron Company, which was controlled by EDWARD H. HARRIMAN, Governor-Chairman ODELL'S personal friend and backer. 'It was VAN ALSTYNE who got from the State the \$18,613 for the Furnaceville Iron Company, which the chief law officer of the Commonwealth says was obtained on false testimony.

Governor-Chairman ODELL first appoints VAN ALSTYNE to be State Engineer and Surveyor. Governor-Chairman ODELL we make

this announcement advisedly-knew all about VAN ALSTYNE'S connection with the Furnaceville Iron Company. Next, only two weeks ago, at Saratoga, Governor-Chairman OneLL compelled

his convention to nominate VAN ALSTYNE for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor along with HIGGINS & Co. Why? The explanation can be found in the Legislative Manual of the State, issued by the State Government:

"He [the State Engineer and Surveyor] is a Commissioner of the Land Office, a member of the Canal Board, the Board of State Canvassers, the Board of Quarantine Commissioners, and the State Board of Equalization of Assessments. The canal engineering department is under his supervision, he appoints three division engineers and three esident engineers and all subordinate engineers."

VAN ALSTYNE is a link in the chain of Odellism which the Governor-Chairman, through Higgins & Co., hopes to fasten upon the citizens of the State in November.

They Will Have to Be Censored.

The Democratic national committee is to import into this State and New Jersey some of the most illustrious Democratic voices of the South. Among them are JOHN SHARP WILLJAMS, the Yazoo humorist; Claim-all JIM GRIGGS of Georgia, and six Senators, BAILRY and CITERERSON of Texas, BACON of Georgia, DANIEL of Virginia, LATIMER of South Carolina and CARMACK of Tennessee, the statesman whose pleasant name for the operations of the American army in the Philippines used to be "murder."

This is a goodly bunch of various talents, but it must be used carefully. The Democratic "principles" have to be arranged in assorted packages for use in different localities. It won't do to jump on the negro in New York and New Jersey. "Pouring red-hot shot into" ROOSE-VEIT, though much appreciated in some districts in the South, is not regarded as effective in the North. What shall the

Southern orators say? The Hon. JOSEPH WELDEN BAILEY went to Brooklyn and made a speech: and certain Parkerite organs showed themselves very ungrateful therefor. They virtually told him that he'd better stay at home. Yet Mr. BAILEY's only crime was that he was too cautious about the tariff. If a fellow is not to be allowed to talk about the tariff, what can he be allowed to talk about?

Col. HENBY WATTERSON was received. with such a frosty hand in New York that his great heart is all but broken. If the judicious Watterson can't-satisfy the Democratic critics, who can?

The distinguished Southern Democrats will have to be put under a censorship. The Southern Demoorat whom the North would most like to hear hasn't been ordered North. His name is BEN-JAMIN RYAN TILLMAN. He has a habit of saying what he means. That won't doin New York and New Jersey this year.

A Way Out.

Governor-Chairman ODELL up to this hour has failed to respond to the most extraordinary declaration ever found in the platform of any party in the country, namely, that:

" For the first time in its history the Empire State has a Governor whose personal integrity rests ander widespread suspicion. He has surrounded himself by high officials and advisers, nder whose malign influence the public revenue of the State are largely diverted to private profit."

Attorney-General CUNNERN, the law officer of the State, provides a way for the Governor-Chairman to obtain the facts for our fellow oitizens when he SAVE:

" First of all. I did not write the Democrati-State platform. Ness of its provisions was known to me before " was adopted by the convention. I have no doub; that if Governor ODELL will address atmeelf to the authors of that document they will remind him of the facts on which its charges are

The mush-and-milk and "pork barrel" Democratic newspaper defenders of the Governor-Chairman may also be in-

Two Talks to Girls.

Two addresses that have a queer look, If they are set down correctly, were delivered to two collections of college girls Thursday, Miss AGNES IBWIN, Dean of Radeliffe College, is said to have put into her homily to the Cambridge Marys and Anns and Elizas this advice and

these directions: " Stand up straight; don't look at the boys; keep your shoes tied; walk straight abead; don't go oking about, and be modest; hurry through the

ollege yard and keep your skirts from dragging." We hope that the Radcliffians stand up straight; and that if they don't the Dean will condemn them to two hours daily at the backboard. Presumably, the young women have brought from respectable homes a certain art of tying shoes and managing skirts. We have seen slovenly trousers-bearing Deans. and students careless of their dress are not unknown, but surely young women may be trusted to consult the glass and

worship the graces. Directions to "walk straight ahead." not to "look at the boys" and to "be modest" are ludicrous or distressing, as you please. The last commandment is not needed. The first and second blend into one, which is superfluous. Surely, Dean IRWIN knows that girls possess the art of looking at "the boys" without seeming to look at them. Radcliffe can't be expected to ge about in masks. At sweetand-twenty a certain sociological interest in the inferior sex may be par-

oned if not acknowledged. The second bunch of "Don'ts" comes from Chiesgo. Prof. CUMNOCE of North-

SPENCER BOYD, in hand. Mr. BOND was western University is said to have bestowed this wisdom upon a class of 'co-eds":

" Do not seek the attentions of young men Never notice young men who look at you from

he corner of their eyes. "Do not stroll on the campus with

" Don't employ little davices to attract menman of real worth will seek you for yourself alone. Never speak to young men you don't know. " Don't encourage the attentions of too many

oung men; such conduct cheapens a woman. We can imagine the air of saintly amusement with which some of this wisdom was listened to. But much of t seems worthier of indignation. The advice is aimed at cruder and more primitive intelligences than those "coeds" can be supposed to be.

So only one of Prof CUMNOCK'S "Don'ts" needs comment. Why should a "co-ed" not have two "escorts"? To prevent envy among "co-eds" fortunate or lovely?

Reckoned according to the multiplication ables of ODELL and the Furnaceville Iron Company, how many billions will a \$101,-000,000 canal cost?

Fifty boy pickets stationed about the McCallister ichool to-day. Many of the strikers carried clubs. They threatened violence against any child daring o enter the school yard.—Chicago Despatch. That's the talk. The principles of sound

union government have blossomed early n Chicago. It is affecting to see them ome out so early and so stong.

Governor Office has made more powerful enemies than most Governors, because he has beaten off more plundering raids on the treasury and baffled more franchise grabbers than any of his predecessors.—Buffalo Commercial. This is true, every word. Not a raid on the treasury except his own; not a franchise to be grabbed save by himself. A fine monopoly, but it couldn't be expected

to last forever.

with the Judge.

Judge PARKER believes in action, while the Re-publicans believe in noise and inaction.—Thinker Whose Name We Forget. Dr. JOHN H. GIRDNER, President of the

Anti-Noise Club, has just been closeted

The Texas heart is to be fired. A Dallas despatch to the Houston Post says that the Hon. SAM BRONSON COOPER, Representative in Congress of the First Texas district, "is said by some of his closest friends to be slated for Secretary of Interior in the event of Judge PARKER'S election." Whereas the Hon. JAMES STEPHEN HOOG will be sent on a special mission to South Africa to

Without any interest in the onion market and purely as sociological "agriculturalists." we record these accounts of the commercial talents of a fragrant flower:

" Mr. T. C. NYR of Laredo stated at the Farmers Congress in July that he had grown 50,000 pounds of onions on one acre at two cents a pound. This means \$1,000 per acre in less than six months. The Alexander brothers of Laredo, a couple of Texas cowboys, planted last fall forty acres of onions. They sold their entire crop for cash to a commission merchant in Pittsburg, Pa., for \$28,000. Th entire cost of seeds, fertilisers, crates and labor was \$7,000. This left these boys \$21,000 for less than

Wealth to the onion raiser, health to the mion eater! If these figures lie not but stand, the country will soon be onionized.

A Policeman on Police Discipline. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With exist

ng laws and willing courts intrenching policemen a place regardless of fitness and public rights the ablest executive eyer born could not make a force what it should be. The really efficient, conscientious policeman is born so, and he is, in all cities, decidedly in the minority. When men have to be followed and watched they are already failures

exists in all police departments and precludes the enforcement of fidelity to duty by ordinary meth-ods of discipline. An easy time on post, shirking duty whenever possible, free drinks and feeds, graft, and a life pension ahead are what the police ity of interests alms for, as a rule. You cannot lose the shirk, dead-beat, blackmaller, by orders" and "shake-ups," nor make them more faithful by a three, or even four, platoon system.

Policemen should be young little, energetic and not

over 35 years of age; at that age they should be dropped from the department, excepting such as have earned promotion by meritorious service. Shirks, criminals and barnacies cannot be got rid of except through a law making their dismissal for infitness compulsory and final in every grade.

Some day, perhaps, voters may wake up and temand police legislation to insure a system that will in some degree conserve the public interests, and not the exclusive comfort and profit of police incapables in all cities. Ex-POLICE.

DATTON, Ohio, Sept. 28.

Measuring the Force of Vesuvins. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Noting in editorial on "Vesuvius at Work Again" the timate by an Italian professor that it must have equired a "force equal to 607,996 horse-power" to rotect a weight of thirty tons to such a height as to keep it in the air for seventeen seconds, I would remind you that force is not measurable in horse ower, nor is horse-power the proper term in which to express the energy of a projectile, which should be given in foot pounds or foot tens. In this case, omitting the resistance of the air and supposing that the stone fell vertically to the same elevation from which it was projected, it must have failen for eight and one-half seconds, which would corre-spond to an elevation of 1,180 feet, and a final velocity of 274 feet per second. This would require an initial energy of 24,800 foot tens, which has been considerably exceeded by some modern guns. Our ew 16-inch rifle gives a muzzle energy of 88.00 foot tons. That, however, does not mean that the gun is more powerful than the volcano, for the latter could doubtless have projected many thirtyton rocks simultaneously with the same ve had they been in the right position. Just as a cannot would throw a dozen grape shot at once as far as NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

The Future of the Moving Picture TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I note in your paper of yesterday that an Italian scientist has perfected a photographic apparatus capable of taking 2,000 pictures per second. If this is so, it will add a very interesting feature to the cinemat ograph, which requires only forty pictures per second to give the impression of continuous mo-tion. The pictures could therefore be shown at onefiftieth of the speed at which they were taken, so that an event which took place in one second could be extended through nearly one minute. It would in that way be possible to show accidents, prize fights, or perhaps even explosions occurring so slowly that all the details could be readily follows and the effect would certainly be both amusing and instructive. Pancy a man falling down stairs so that his varying attitudes and expressions could be clearly observed! D. O. TELL.

A Connecticut Omen

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: Here is a coin This town was afficted last week with a "ten, twent'. tirt" show. One of their glaring posters in the of the play, in big letters at the top. Undernoath the picture appeared the phrase "The First Fatal

Early this week along comes a bill sticker with bunch of Parker and Davis plotures, a number which he pasted over the aforementioned show r, and now above the portraits of the Democratic andidates appears the word "Doomed!" while inderneath is "The First Fatal Step."

NORWALE, Conn., Sept. 30. The Quiet Life. The Count of Monte Cristo was visiting his fellow

"Yes," he remarked as he crawled through the

THE TWO CAMPAIGNS.

Puzzied by Esopian Phrases. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with interest not only Judge Parker's speech of acceptance but also your editorial on the "Five Points" in which he sums up and puts in modified form the few points he has made in his speech; and it strikes me that in query No. 4, the Judge is a little mixed.

To "remain" implies the continuation of something now present. The word remain. as used in the letter, implies that the present Government is a government of law, or why should the Judge ask, "Shall it remain a government of law?" How far back has he to go to even consider this the the twent was never a government of law-probably to the Administration when his party was in lutely incorrect; for again he asks as part of the same interrogatory, "Shall it become one of individual caprice?" meaning, taken in conjunction with his former query, "Shall it remain a government of law?" that there must be a change in order for it to become one of individual caprice. He seems somewhat twisted in this question; if he means what he says, then he admits that the present Government is a government of law, and he asks the people to say, "Shall it remain such or is it time for a change?" In other words. "Shall it become one of individual caprice?
To my humble mind he is very mixed. I he had propounded the query, "Shall it be-come a government of law or remain one of individual caprice?" he would have said what be meant.

The same, to my mind, applies to interrogstory No. 5, and if he said what he meant he should have worded the question, "Shall we oling to beneficent despotism or embrace the rule of the people?"

Van Alstyne.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your yesterday's paper, in the editorial captioned "The Sample Ballot," you use these words: The voter should make the legal cross (X) in the voting spaces in front of the names of the Citizens' candidates for Governor and itenant-Governor, Hon. D. Cady Herrick and the Hon. Francis Burton Harrison. Am I to understand from the above that Republicans are urged to vote the Odell

ticket excepting Governor and Lieutenant-Governor? Is not the Hon. Henry A. Van Alstyne, candidate for State Engineer, tarred all over with Odellism, and placed in a posi-tion extremely painful and embarrassing to his friends by the letter of Attorney-General Cunneen in the same issue of your paper? Do you urge all true Republicans to hold their noses and vote for him and the names

on the State ticket below Harrison?

I have a vote in Mount Vernon, Westchester county, but I cannot work myself up to the point of voting for Van Alstyne. In fact, nless a muzzle is put on Cunneen, I doubt my sbillty to screw up courage sufficient to vote for any of our State ticket

JAMES H. DICKINSON. NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 20.

Mr. Higgins.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: In a letter to THE SUN Mr. Pendregast says that if Higgins is elected this fall it will be equivalen to the election of Odell, because of the agree ment between these two men. What agree ment? Now, I don't suppose that Mr. Pen-dregast will assert that he has any proof of an agreement, but I presume that he deduces it from the knowledge that he derives from mental processes which have their origin in the peculiar pabulum on which he

feeds his brain. He states also that Mr. Higgins may be man of spotless character. If this be admitted, does it not preclude the possibility of making any agreements not consistent with integrity and honor, and, further, if Mr. Pendregast is in possession of any facts that will tend to prove that Governor Odell has been remise or dishonest in the adminis-tration of the State's business, he is in honor bound to publish such facts; this is a duty he

We want facts-no humbug-and until auch are forthooming I see no reason why any Republican should vote for Judge Her-BOBERT J. WAIT.

rick. New York, Sept. 30.

Betribution. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: So Odell has become a hoodoof Well, nothing more or less could have been expected. It is the vengeance of the hidden hand. There is no orime greater than the betrayal of one's which there seems to be no punishment to fit, except that which comes from just retribution. This surprising if he turned out to be the most discredited man in the affairs of the Republican

NEW YORK, Sept. 80.

Stephen Foster's Negro Melodies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let's be con rect. Your biographical notice of the old time minstrel Barlow makes him the author of "Old Black Joe." Barlow was an artist in his line, and his personation of the venerable darkey was a gem. The last time I witnessed it was in Texas. where he was a great favorite, as he was but the author of the words and music of that sone was Stephen G. Foster, who wrote "Suwance River, "Old Kentucky Home," "Hard Times Come Again No More," and more than a score of other pieces ose melody has never been rivalled by any suc

it's a pretty safe bet that when any new song comes before the public and develops staying quali-ties, the music has been stolen from that unfortu-nate but incomparable master of melody, of whom Patti said, "his songs come straight from and go raight to the heart." It may be worth noting the the first negro melody writted by Foster was "Uncle Ned," which he presented to a friend for whom it Ned," which he presented to a frie formed the foundation of a fortune.

Unless I am much mistaken, "Old Black Joe" was the last negro song composed by Poster, who died dozen years before 1876, when Barlow made his great hit with it. MONTCLAIS, N. J., Sept. 30.

"Democratic Gain of 190 Per Cent."

From the Gardiner Reporter Journal.

The town of Perkins, which is Swan Island in the Rennebec, opposite Richmond, throws the smallest vote of any town in the State, the vote at the late election being 10, all Republican. The vote has fallen off from what it used to be thirty years ago, when it was 12 Republican and 1 Democrat.

One election night the returns were received in

obnson Hall. The hall was well filled with Repub them would say which side had gained by it. The returns had been going in favor of the Republicans and they had hurrahed and stamped to their hourse tent. And then Mr. Larrabee announced: kins, a Democratic gain of 100 per cent." The Dem ocrats did not wait to hear the figures, but stamping and yells were enough to make the walls rattle. After they had gotten partly over their enthusiasm the speaker proceeded. "Last year, 12 Republicans, 1 Democrat: this year 11 Republicans, ocratic." And then the Republicans laughed

The Flag and the Politicians To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a reader of your paper from childhood, and as an admirer of your Americanism, I ask. Why should the Re-

tican party imagine that they have a mortgage or monopoly of our flag?
While walking along 125th street to-day I stopped to see a political banner unfuried. I saw our flat flung to the breeze, and with indignation beheld a notice surmounting it, with the names of Repub

ican candidates inscribed thereon.

There is a law prohibiting the use of the national emblem for advertising purposes; why should it be used as a medium to enhance the fortunes of W. JAY LEONARD NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

Newburgh Alone Retains the "h."

"Here is a man," said a cosmopolite, "who is from Pittsburg and spells the name with an 'h' on the tsil. There is only one 'burg' town in the country which your Uncle Sain considers entitled to the extra letter, and that is Newburgh, N. Y. Some years are a postal regulation was made to the effect years ago a postal regulation was made to the effect that the official spelling of the towns with names ending in 'burgh' should thereafter be without the ending in surgh should thereafter be without the 'h.' The people of Newburgh, N. Y., protested. To-day all official United States matter to the Smoky City and all other places with a cimilar and the addressed as it there were so 'h' on the ended burgh-and Newburgh wearing the only orCORNELL UNIVERSITY OPENED. The Registration the Greatest in Its His-

tory-Hazing Must Be Stopped ITHACA, Sept. 30.—Cornell University was formally opened at noon to-day by President Jacob Gould Schurman, who delivered his annual address in the armory on the campus. The president announced that the increase in the registration up to the hour of his speech, as compared with the figures for last year, was the greatest in the history of the university. There were 105 more old students registered than at the same hour last year, and 101 more new students, making a total increase of 206.

This year's entering class numbers 916. The total attendance in the university last year, if accounts be taken of all students of all classes and in all courses, exceeded 4,000, but the regularly enrolled students, in which number are included only those who enter the university upon examination and who maintain a passing grade all the year, numbered 3,091 last year. It is estimated that this figure will be increased to 3,300 this year. The registration in the separate colleges has not been computed as yet, but it is known that there is an increase in the mechanical schools and an increase in the mechanical schools and in the college of arts and sciences, but a failing off in the college of law. President Schurman expressed himself

failing off in the college of law.

President Schurman expressed himself very vigorously on the subject of college hazing. He said:

"At Cornell University the one offence for which men are sent away, never to return here again, is hazing, and by hazing I mean any interference with the personal liberty of, any student. I do not make any threats, but I do state to you the rule and the definition of the term involved. It is a notorious fact that indiscriminate rushing has already begun. Old students ought to see that this is stopped; they ought not to tolerate it. If continued it will result in injuries, as last year, or a fatality, as several years ago. I repeat to you to see to it that nothing occurs which might reflect upon the fair name of the university. You are the custodians of Cornell's good name."

Some details of two important bequests to the university were announced by President Schurman. The Guiteau fund for the aid of the students will amount to a little over \$150,000. Concerning the will of the late Willard Fiske, President Schurman said that he was not at liberty to tell all that he knew about it, but that he would say that "the bulk of the large estate will come to Cornell for the benefit of the university library." Mr. Fiske was at one time librarian at Cornell. Cornell is the residuary legates under the will, and her interests are being looked after by Horatio S. White, a professor at Harvard, who, until a few years ago, was dean of the faculty at Cornell. He is now on his way to Italy, where much of the Fiske fortune was invested. Mr. White is also an executor under the will.

MORE FIREPROOFING TESTS. Columbia Professor Tries a Concrete and

Steel Bar Construction. Prof. Ira Woolson, of the department of chemical engineering at Columbia, yesterday held the third of his series of fireproofing tests in the little brick furnace that he built at 114th street and Amsterdam avenue. Prof. Woolson tested vesterday concrete over flange wires of steel, resting on conrete beams, used instead of the usual I beams. The test, which was declared perfectly satisfactory, was watched by

perfectly satisfactory, was watched by Messrs. Schwarz. Koen and Schaefer, representatives of the Building Department from the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx respectively.

The interior of the brick furnace was roofed with a seven inch coating of the concrete spread over the new patent steel rods. The whole was weighted with a load of 150 pounds to the square foot. A fire made of logs was kept burning at 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit for four hours. Then fire Engine 47 poured water, at the regular sixty pound pressure, on the flames for ten minutes. At the end of this time the blaze was out and the concrete had not turned a hair, so to speak.

hair, so to speak.

Prof. Woolson said that ordinarily there was no apartment in New York city that contained material inflammable enough to create a heat of 1,700 degrees for a single half hour. Therefore, the test made yesterday was rather more rigorous than any day was rather more rigorous than any except rare occasions could demand.

The amount of deflection caused by the expansion of the concrete and steel will

be determined to-day. The Building De-partment does not permit the use of fire-proofing material which shows a deflecproofing material which shows a deflection of more than 2½ inches.

This afternoon there will be a load test of the concrete roof, which will be subjected to a weight of sixty-three tons, or about 600 pounds to the square foot. Prof. Woolson announced yesterday that his two previous tests with the expanded metal frame for concrete had been completed.

The first test was a failure, owing to defects in design. The second, after some slight alterations in the furnace, had proved a complete success. Both the tests were made in August. nade in August. Santo Domingo Buys a War Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.-United States Minister Powell reported to the State Department this morning that the Government of Santo Domingo has purchased a war vessel from Italy, and the necessary armament and equipment from Germany.
The tonnage and number of guns of the vessel are not disclosed, and Mr. Powell says the purchase price of the vessel also been withheld.

Massachusetts Leads in the Not Market.

From the Boston Advertiser From unofficial reports which have come numbers of the State Board of Agriculture appears that there is going to be a pretty heavy erop of nuts in this State during the fall. We have no reputation as a nut producing State, but the Who would think that farmers out in the Berk shires are specializing in nut growing? Yet there are many such, and they are making money. The hat of their crop includes beechnuts, butternuts chestnuts, and the like. The New York market calls for more than it can get. What has made the business so profitable is that the most successful nut specialists have kept the secret to themselves But as they cannot meet the demand, the trade is attracting mere to it. Of all the New England States, Massachusetts is now leading in the nut market, and soon it will be of sufficient importance to be listed in the census reports as a staple product

Slow Rebuilding of a Burned City.

From Insurance Engineering. Seven months have passed since the Baltim configration, yet little rebuilding has actually taken place. But two blocks of comparatively unmportant buildings have been reconstructed. is it likely that much can be accomplished in that direction under a year. The rebuilding of Chicago and Boston each occupied from two to three years the experience of Paterson was about the same At such a time the building facilities of a fire-stricken city are taxed to the utmost. Architects. builders and contractors and the various allied building trades are overwhelmed with orders, which results in a congestion in every branch.

Utterly Insignificant. "Was It the chauffeur's fault?" Of course not; who could be expected to not

> It's Frosty Up the State. We've got a frost that is a frost, Oh. Benjamin, my Benjamin! From Olean it goes acrost No longer now with hope and pride Do we bet on the growing shoats: Poll evil's in the crop of votes.

You gave to us the marble hand A derrick cannot lift us, and The State is gone, my Benjamin Go, hie thee to the woods, my son; Cunneen is on your trail, oh. Ben! He'll catch you with the goods, my son

The wird is percolating through-Why did you do it, Benjamin! The blast howis through the riggin', onl Of the old Ship of State, dear Bent November will see Higgins go...

The gobbelins will get you then

OUR INTERVENTION ASKED. emorial Presented to the President by the

Congo Reform Association. WASHINGTON, Sept. 80.-A memorial signed by many prominent Englishmen who are members of the Congo Reform Association and other organizations in Great Britain was presented to President Roosevelt to-day by E. D. Morel, honorary secretary of the association. Mr. Morel was presented to the President by Acting Secretary of State Loomis. Mr. Roosevelt talked with Mr. Morel for some time, asking several questions, but he did not indicate what action, if any, he would take.

In the memorial, which is signed by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Bishep of Liverpool, Sir Gilbert Parker, Earl Norbury, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Denman, Charles Kingsley, W. T. Stead and many others, are the following statements:

Ringsley, W. T. Stead and many others, are the following statements:

The exports from the Congo State, 1890-1903, composed almost entirely of india rubber, have amounted to 39,544,643 pounds, while the imports, the everwhelming proportion of which are composed of stores and material for administrative purposes and therefore in no way connected with the purchase of raw material produced by the labor of the natives, have amounted in the same period to only 4,365,170 pounds. These figures alone show the nature of the relationship subsisting between the natives of the Congo and their European masters, under which system the former receive no payment for the india rubber they are forced to suipply, or receive an amount so inadequate that it constitutes a mere farce of payment.

Further confirmation, if any be needed is to be found in the enormous regular and irregular military forces maintained by the Congo Government and the trust depending upon it, in the instruction issued to subordistates by the executive in the Congo and ifficate judgments of the Bonus law courts. Isolated acts of wrongdoing occur in every European possession in tropical Africa, but the system prevailing in the Congo State can only be upheld by recourse to every form of violence and oppression.

The memorial asks the intervention of the United States upon the ground that this

The memorial asks the intervention of the United States upon the ground that this country has no possessions on the African Continent and therefore cannot be excontinent and therefore cannot be ex-posed to the charges brought by the Congo Government and its supporters against British alvocates of humane treatment of the natives, namely, that they are in-fluenced by selfish motives.

F. W. RHINELANDER'S WILL. No Public Bequests-Bulk of Estate Goes

to Seven Children. The will of Frederic W. Rhinelander, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, who died on Sept. 25, was filed for probate yesterday. It contains no public or charitable bequests, but divides the entire estate, which is believed to be worth more than a million, among the testator's

immediate relatives. The will was executed on May 81, 1901. and the three sons, Frederic, Thomas and Philip Rhinelander, are named as executors. In their petition for probate they value the estate at "over \$10,000" in both real and

estate at "over \$10,000" in both real and personal property.

All Mr. Rhinelander's personal effects, including his furniture, pictures, books, works of art, ornaments, jewelry, silverware, plate, china, glass and articles of virtu are bequeathed to three daughters, Mrs. Mary F. Rives, Mrs. Ethel King and Mrs. Frances L. Morgan-Jones. They are at liberty to distribute the various articles among their relatives in such manner as they deem fit.

The residuary estate is divided into eight shares, of which the three sons and the two oldest of the daughters get one each absolutely. The shares of the two other daughters, Mrs. Morgan-Jones and Alice K. Rhinelander, are to be held in trust for them by the executors, who may, however, in their discretion turn over the principal to the legatees.

the legatees.

Of the remaining share, three-fourths will remain in trust for a grandchild, Helsn Cameron, till she is 25 years old, when she will get the principal, while the remaining fourth goes to Lewis Cameron. Miss Cameron's father, in trust for his life or to be held at a surrender value of \$10,000 cash should the executors conclude to terminat

TREASURY DEFICIT CUT DOWN. Surplus for the Month of September of Nearly \$6,000,000. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- The condition of

the current finances of the United States easury is much more favorable than it was at the end of August, and the excess of expenditures over receipts for the first three months of the current fiscal year is only, \$17,854,256. It is believed that this

deficit will be largely reduced before the end of the year.

There was a surplus for the month of fiscal year is due to large expenditures incident to the early part of the new fiscal

Period.

The receipts from all sources in September were \$46,344,863, distributed as follows: Customs, \$72,230,361; internal revenue, \$19,941,125; miscellaneous, \$3,173,-100. The expenditures during the

revenue, \$19,941,128; miscellaneous, \$3,173,-100. The expenditures during the month aggregated \$40,448,000, leaving a surplus for the month of \$5,896,683.

For the first quarter of the fiscal year 1905 the receipts have been \$188,084,462 and the disbursements \$155,888,719.

There has recently been an increase in customs receipts, the collections for September being only about \$400,000 less than in the same month of last year.

At the close of business to-day the available cash balance in the Treasury stood at \$150,877,606.

\$150.877.606.

NEW FREE STATE. Counant Appeals to the United States for Formal Becognition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- "The Free State of the Counani," a small bit of territory wedged in between the border of French Guiana and Brazil, claimed by both nations, but decided by arbitration to belong to Brazil, has appealed to the United States for formal recognition as a new State of the Western Hemisphese. Upon receiving this appeal, Acting Secretary of State Loomis made an investigation and secured reports from the French and Brazilian representatives here which satisfied him that there was no warness to interference with the Brazilian representatives here

ROLAND REED'S SISTERS POOR. Two of Them in Philadelphia-Call on the

Actors' Fund for Aid. Two surviving sisters of Roland Reed, the comedian, have been found in poverty in Philadelphia and their case has been reported to the Actors' Fund. One of them,

reported to the Actors' Fund. One of them, Laura Reed, was an actrees at the historic Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia. She was for fourteen years a member of that company under the management of Mrs. John Drew.

Her sister, Florence, for whom Roland Reed named his daughter, has been for years an invalid, supported by the labors of her sister, who has been compelled to do any work she could find. Admirers of the late Roland Reed have contributed enough to meet the immediate necessities of the two.

New Free Library for Avenue A. Plans have been filed for a three and four story public library building to be erected by the Public Library Foundation at 1465 and 1467 Avenue A. The second floor is to be devoted entirely to reference rooms for the children of the neighborhood. The

first story is to be set apart for adults. The third story will contain the main reading room. The whole will cost \$50,000. Miss Dorothes Manson Engaged. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lincoln Manson

nounce the engagement of their daughter prothes to Mr. Kilisen Van Bensselsen de

which satisfied him that there was no war-rant for interference with the Brazilian claim by this Government.

The petition hints that in return for recognition special concessions, presum-ably in the nature of paval or coaling stations, would be granted by the Counant Government.